mcgill daily

VOL. 63 NO. 59 TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1974 3 CENTS

Military research causes stir

by Sheldon Goldfarb

A McGill newsletter publicizing a U.S. air force request for research proposals has provoked protest at the university.

The newsletter, which the Industrial Research Centre sent out at the end of last term, quotes the U.S. air force as saying it is interested in receiving research proposals "in those areas of science directly related to the needs of the air force."

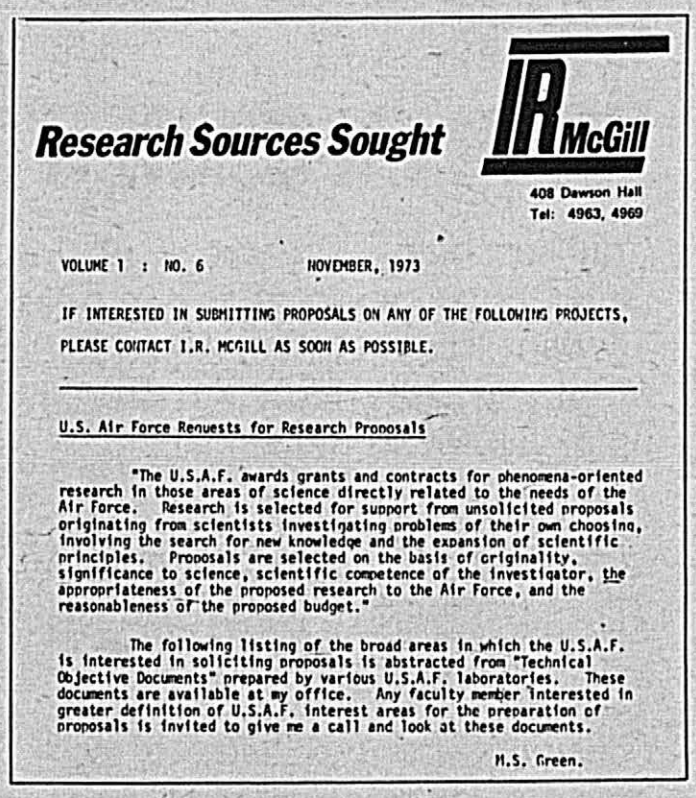
Urging all professors interested in working for the air force to get in touch with the research centre "as soon as possible," the newsletter says the force will award grants and contracts for research on the basis of "the appropriateness of the proposed research to the Air Force."

The newsletter contains a list of research topics suggested by the air force. These topics include weapon guidance, nuclear weapon training equipment, nuclear reactor safety, reconnaissance and surveillance, space surveillance, military flight vehicles, remotely piloted vehicles, radar and microwave, and geophysical effects on air force systems.

Professor Donald Theall, chairman of the English department, brought the newsletter up before Senate last week, demanding an explanation of the newsletter.

In a series of written questions, Theall asked who is responsible for the research centre, whether McGill has any rules about "the ethics of research," and whether there is "any policy concerning the pursuit of research which is primarily related to the political or military goals of a foreign power."

Answers were promised for the next Senate meeting.



Research Sources Sought IR McGill

408 Dawson Hall
Tel: 4963, 4969

VOLUME 1 : NO. 6 NOVEMBER, 1973

IF INTERESTED IN SUBMITTING PROPOSALS ON ANY OF THE FOLLOWING PROJECTS, PLEASE CONTACT I.R. MCGILL AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

U.S. Air Force Requests for Research Proposals

"The U.S.A.F. awards grants and contracts for phenomena-oriented research in those areas of science directly related to the needs of the Air Force. Research is selected for support from unsolicited proposals originating from scientists investigating problems of their own choosing, involving the search for new knowledge and the expansion of scientific principles. Proposals are selected on the basis of originality, significance to science, scientific competence of the investigator, the appropriateness of the proposed research to the Air Force, and the reasonableness of the proposed budget."

The following listing of the broad areas in which the U.S.A.F. is interested in soliciting proposals is abstracted from "Technical Objective Documents" prepared by various U.S.A.F. laboratories. These documents are available at my office. Any faculty member interested in greater definition of U.S.A.F. interest areas for the preparation of proposals is invited to give me a call and look at these documents.

M.S. Green.

Anthropology Professor Peter Gutkind, who helped Theall draw up the questions, said a motion might be presented at Senate "to stop this nonsense" of soliciting military research proposals for the U.S.

"I don't think McGill should be advertising for military research for foreign powers," Gutkind said. "Even research for the Canadian air force would bother me, but research for the U.S. air force is really indefensible."

Gutkind said he is opposed to any work on military weapons being done at universities. If necessary, such work should be done at defense institutes, he said.

"I don't think university staff members should be working on projects for destroying human beings."

Military research has a "negative effect" on universities, he added, because it gives the military "hidden control."

"For instance, if you're doing secret research, you can't publish your findings without military permission.

"It also creates an atmosphere harmful to intellectual exchange, because a professor doing secret work can't discuss the work with his colleagues."

Neither the dean of graduate studies and research, Walter Hitschfeld, nor the directors of the research centre could be reached for comment.

Bernier resigns

by Ann Kenney

Internal Vice-President Mark Bernier resigned from the Students' Society executive yesterday.

In a letter to Students' Society President Paul Drager, Bernier cited academic reasons for his sudden resignation. He complained that the duties required of his position as written in the Constitution entail too much work for someone in a professional faculty. Bernier is in Engineering.

Bernier said last night that he became frustrated working for Council because of "the continual deadlocking between opposing factions which made Council ineffective last semester." He said he intends to hand in a report including what he thinks is wrong with the Students' Society and the suggestions he has for its improvement.

Bernier says his resignation will be discussed at the Council meeting on Wednesday, when provisions will be made for a by-election. He said he will comply with "an expected request from council to remain in office until a replacement is elected," but hoped that his replacement would come soon.

Law students to boycott exam

by Al Bayless

A meeting between striking law students and the Quebec Bar Association scheduled for yesterday has been delayed until Thursday at the request of the students, to give them more time to prepare their internal organization.

According to Barry Fridhandler, a spokesman for the student negotiating committee, there will be a boycott of the next exam, scheduled for a week today, in addition to the present boycott of classes. The Bar Association has stated it will hold the exam anyway; any student who does not write it will have to write the supplementary exam in June.

The students are demanding that the recently-imposed 12-month apprenticeship period be reduced to the six months previously served. They also want to be allowed to start their apprenticeship if they pass at least three of the six bar exams, rather than waiting until after the supplementary exam period — a three month delay.

A third point in their negotiating platform is that a mark of 60 per cent in four of six exams and 50 per cent in the other two be considered a passing grade, rather than the previous standard of 60 per cent in all six exams. This would balance what they consider to be the arbitrary marking of the Bar, which fails students with 59 per cent on an entirely subjective essay-type examination.

PLO ninth year marked

by Leila Aynah

This month marks the ninth anniversary of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), the official representative of the Palestinian people.

Nine years ago, the Palestinians took up arms, believing that this was the only way to achieve a just and durable peace in the Middle East. Commemorating this anniversary, the Middle East Anti-Imperialist Coalition (MEAIC) will hold a series of conferences in Quebec this week.

"The theme of the conferences will be the Palestinian struggle for self-determination through the creation of a democratic, secular state in the Middle East," said a MEAIC representative. She said that the Geneva peace conference will fail to establish grounds for lasting peace unless it deals with this central issue. "If the peace conference fails, it will also be because of the intransigence of the Israeli government and its expansionist policies and Zionist attitudes," she said.

The MEAIC representative points to the use of the present energy crisis created by the U.S. oil monopolies as "an attempt by the U.S. and Canadian governments, with the aid of the press, to obscure the real issues at hand in the Middle East."

The conference series aims to make available information on major issues of the Middle East situation.

The first conference in Montreal will be held at Universite de Montreal on Thursday, January 24 at 12:30 p.m. in the Science Sociale building, Amphitheatre C-2325. Mohammed Sfia, a U de M professor, and Clement Trudel, a reporter for Le Devoir will be speaking.

That evening at 7:45 p.m., Fayez Sayegh, Kuwaiti ambassador to the U.N. and Sheila Ryan, an American free-lance journalist and author of a forthcoming book on the Palestinian resistance movement, will speak at Sir George Williams University, 1455 de Maisonneuve West, room 937.

The week's activities will end on Friday, with an "International Solidarity Meeting" at 7:30 p.m. at Le Plateau, 3700 Calixa-Lavallee (Parc Lafontaine). Invited speakers include: Horman Hortigez of the Chilean resistance movement, Fawaz Turki, a Palestinian writer (author of "The Disinherited"), and Fayez Sayegh, Kuwaiti ambassador to the U.N. Several Quebec labour officials — Simone Chartrand, Real Guilbert, Guy Bisaillon, and Michel Chartrand — are invited. Mohammed Sfia, U de M professor, and Rezeq Faraj, president of the Quebec-Palestine Association will also be there.

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Mondays

The Image of the Jew in World Literature	*Stan Asher*
Israeli Dancing	*Sue Baxt*
Photography and Darkroom Techniques	*Cyril Weintraub*
Israeli Folk Songs	*Batya Aflalo*

Tuesdays

Rich Jews, Poor Jews	*Eric Shragge and Jim Torcziner*
Jews in Revolutionary Movements	*Nathan Gilbert*
Jewish Values and Contemporary Issues	*Rabbi Golub*
Soviet Jewry	*Beryl Lazarus*

Wednesdays

Basic Judaism	*Rabbi Glick*
Oral [Living] History of the Jews in Montreal — Your Heritage	*David Rome*
Military Analysis of the Middle East Conflict	*Yitzchak Ben Yaakov*

Thursdays

Drama Workshop	*Ais Snyder*
Jewish Professionals on the Run?	*David Weiss*
Basic Judaism	*Rabbi Deitcher*
Issues Facing the Jewish Community in Quebec	*Saul Hayes*
Talmudic Judaism: Its Origins and Environment	*Bob Goldenberg*
Background to the Middle East Conflict	*Zalman Amit*

Other Courses:

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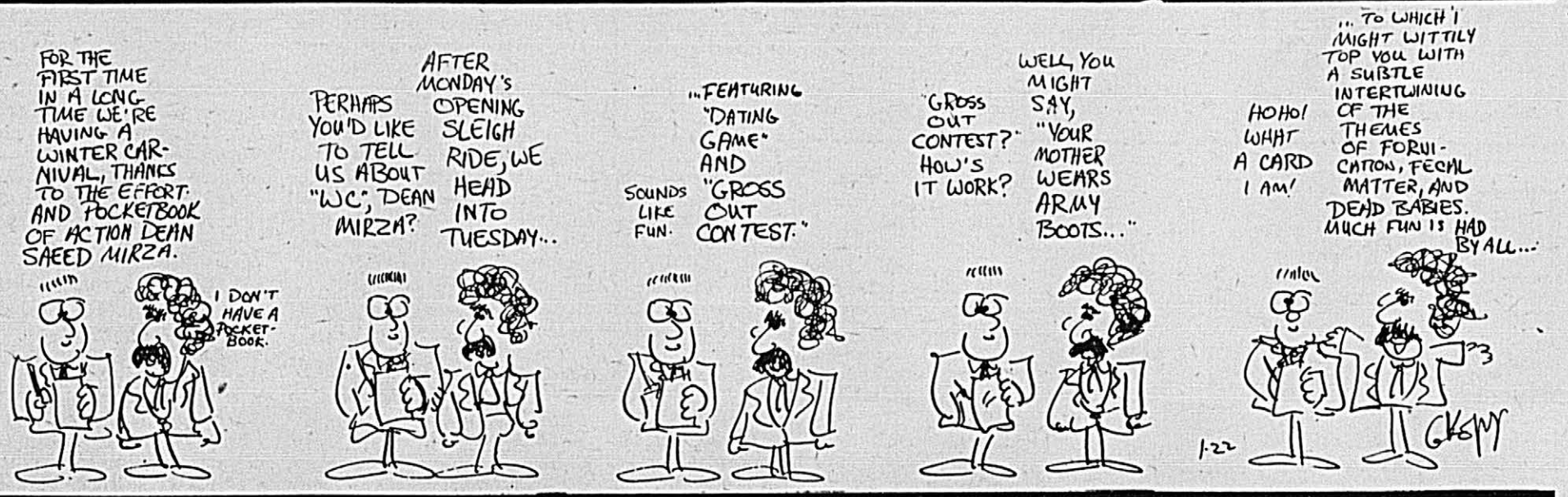


World-view makes its first appearance in today's Daily. Subsequently, it will come out once-weekly. World-view shorts are adapted from news stories in the commercial press.

by Amriki Samaraj Murdabad

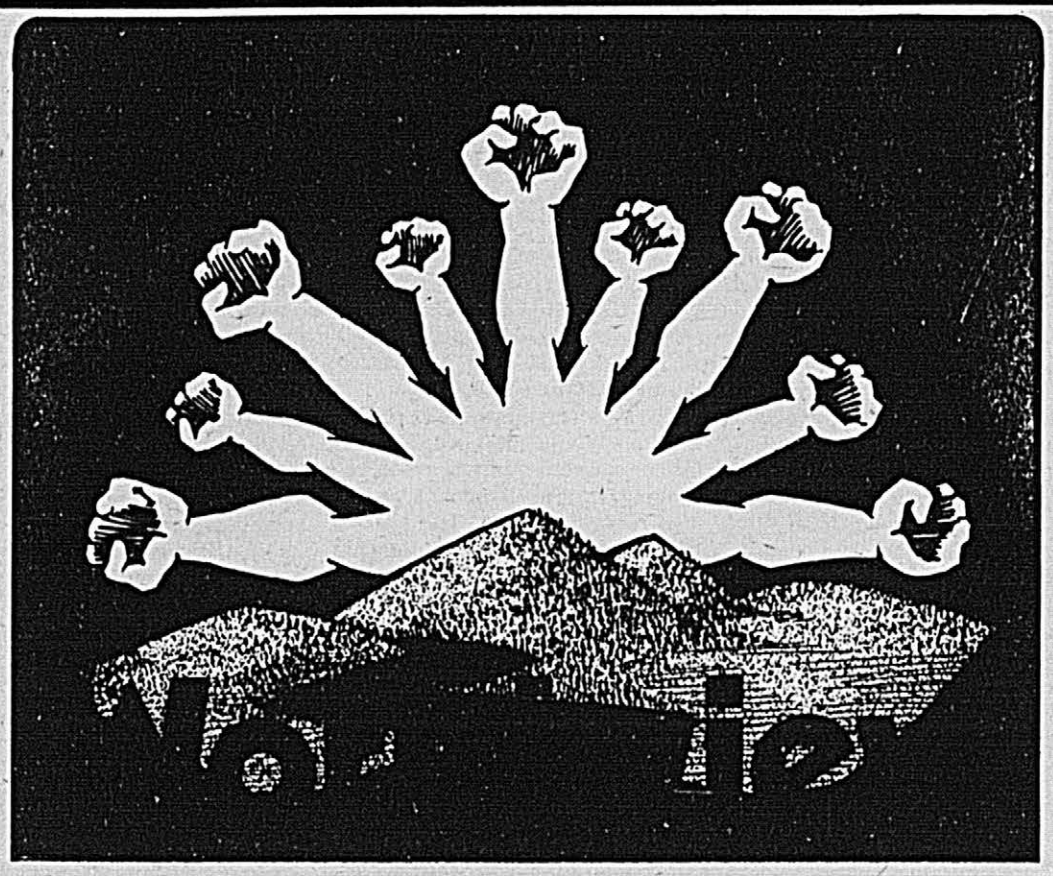
Poverty forces export of Brazilian babies

Poverty in Brazil has forced at least 30 mothers to sell their babies for export to Europe. In one case, an unmarried mother is reported to have sold her new-born baby for $90. Newspapers in Rio de Janeiro have so far published photographs of five "export-babies" now living in Sweden.,

Police traced the baby trade after a tip-off from a nurse at Rio's dockside health centre who had grown suspicious at the increase in the number of babies being brought in for injections for foreign travel. Subsequently, police raided the luxury Copacabana apartment of gray-haired Swedish widow Elsa Karlson and found two babies waiting export to Scandinavia.

The military government proudly claims that Brazil is the fastest growing developing country in the world and points to the country's economic growth rate. But the Brazilian boom has benefited mainly the rich and in Rio, a sociologist recently told reporters:

"Children have been traded like cattle for years in this country. There is nothing new about it. It was not lack of love but a system of exploitation which pays an extremely meager wage that forces people to commit acts normally considered as barbarous."



Toys Needed for Children of Chilean Refugees

Crayons, paint, and toys suitable for small children are needed for the children of the Chilean refugees who have recently arrived in Montreal. Also things such as playing cards, and books in Spanish would be useful. Anyone with such articles to donate should bring them to the Daily office in the Union basement.

Objectivity and apartheid

A group of young Teacher Corps interns in a large American city recently taught a unit of study on apartheid in South Africa to a class of sixth graders. The regular teachers in the school were up in arms about the unit. The reason: the interns did not show both sides of the story; they supported the majority, non-white portion.

The teachers contended that sixth grade students are so malleable that they will follow unquestionably any adult in a position of authority, particularly their parents and teachers. Therefore, teachers should not take positions for fear of misleading innocent youngsters; they should be objective, value-free and seemingly uncommitted!

The interns replied by saying they could not in good conscience support, or even represent, a position they personally did not believe in. Moreover, they saw no reason why they shouldn't take a position on a moral issue and make it known to the class. They would not see minority or colonial rule in South Africa as an issue for detached, academic discussion.

Of arms and scientists

The development of weapons occupies more of the world's scientists and engineers than any other single objective, according to a recent report by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. The United States spends 54 per cent of all its research and development funds on the military, Britain spends 41 per cent, France 39 per cent, and Sweden 31 per cent.

During the last decade, the world has spent $160 billion solely on weapons research and development—more than twice as much as all the official aid received by all the poor countries of the world put together.

The high and rising expenditure is not caused by the growth in the total number of weapons. It is caused mainly by the replacement of existing weapons, which are considered obsolete within five or ten years, by newer, more deadly, and more expensive weapons systems.

How the West failed India

The drought in India has ruined the livelihoods of 2 per cent of the world's population. Crops have failed, children are hungry, animals are dying, savings are gone, and fifty million face famine.

In desperation at their plight, the plight of their families and their nation, the people of India are increasingly examining its poverty in a wider context.

A small but growing minority is looking north to China, where they see a nation that 25 years ago was of comparable size and at a comparable stage of development to India. Now they see a nation which has apparently fought and won its battle against hunger, disease, illiteracy and poverty so successfully that it is able to give aid to other poor nations. They see a province like Hopei, which like the Indian province of Maharashtra, has over 50 million people and is suffering a severe drought but which, unlike Maharashtra, is preparing for a record harvest. Over the last ten years it has widened river-beds, dug tributaries, opened irrigation channels, constructed earthworks, built reservoirs, and has created storage capacity for 106 million cubic meters of water.

If the Indians, in their desperation, look to the West and the rich world, what do they see? They see a past of enrichment based to no inconsiderable degree on the impoverishment of India. They see a presence of prosperity based again in no small part on the cheap raw materials, reserves and manpower of India and the developing world. They see a rich world which hinders India's development by its harsh trading and tariff policies, and which leaves India out in the cold when it forms and enlarges the European Common Market. They see a rich world which gives pittances in aid and often uses even that for its own economic advantage. More damning still, they see a rich world which spends more on armaments than on aid; they see a technology which can reach out 250,000 miles into space to put two men on the moon, but does not reach down sixty feet into the ground for water to help millions of men on earth.

mcgill daily

—Editor-in-chief: Joan Mandell
Advertising manager: Irina Loewy

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letters

Daily sexism criticized

To the editor:

We object to the caption under the photo at the bottom of page 9 of the Monday, January 20th issue of the McGill Daily. ("Daily photographer Rick Martin hustles tarts in the Providence Mall.") We wonder if the women in the photograph consider themselves "tarts" and appreciate the "joke" of the sports department. The word "tart" and others like it (slut, whore, etc.) are used to degrade women who do not consider themselves the property of one man. No equivalent derogatory words exist to define a man who is sexually independent and those that do have some positive connotations (such as pimp, playboy or gigolo). While the Daily allows such sexist comments to be printed, they are not supporting the liberation of women nor the growth of both men and women as human beings.

Linda Farthing
Dip Ed 1G
Felicity Stephens
B Comm '70
Linda Giles
Treasurer,
McGill Debating Union
Deb Thomas
MLS
Marg Verrall
B Ed '70
John Roxburgh
Gay McGill
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BA 3
Hal Doran
Undergraduate Library
Eddie Hillel
Workers Support Committee
Gail Bourgeois
Maisie Roden
LA 3 Redpath BA '72
Kirk Stevens
BA '72
Franc David
Mental Patients' Ass'n
Vancouver

Jocko comment excessive

To the editor:

Perhaps by now I should find such jocko comment as the photo caption on yesterday's sports page beneath my notice. However, "Daily photographer Rick Martin hustles tarts in the Providence Mall" did seem a bit excessive. Frankly, I could care less about Mr. Martin's ability to attract the opposite sex. But since the two women in question are not likely to respond to such cutsy piggery, being, I assume, Rhode Islanders, I felt I should at least point out that one doesn't really know from the picture whether the women were reacting to some particularly witty bon mot intro on Mr. Martin's part, or rather, had been thrown into hysterics at the mere thought of having anything to do with him.

One day you tits and ass boys are going to realize that tarts are a figment of your excessively fertile little imaginations.

Phyllis Platt

Ed. note: The Daily agrees with the writers of the above letters that the caption in question was sexist, derogatory, and inexcusable. The caption was not in keeping with the editorial policy of the Daily, which opposes all such manifestations of male chauvinism in our society. We therefore apologize to all those who were offended by it.

The Daily's sports editor, Elliot Pap, would like to say that the caption was an unjustifiable action on his part, and will not be repeated. He would also like to say that the caption was intended as a "joke" and was not intended to imply anything about the particular women in the photograph.

Pitiful libraries plague students

To the editor:

Carlyle once said that the true university is a room full of books. If that statement is any judge of the efficiency of McGill as a university, I am afraid that this institution leaves a lot to be desired.

The two main libraries at McGill continually plague people who attempt serious study or research. Finding a desired book becomes something between A Hard Day's Night and Mission Impossible. One may ask why this is so. Certainly the people who staff the libraries and the guards who are employed there are extremely courteous and helpful yet their efforts do not seem to be effective. Books are continually being stolen or cut up and consequently not replaced. If and when they are replaced it is long after a student needing them this year finds any use in them. Books put on 'search' are rarely found.

What is the key to alleviating this problem? Certainly members of the staff that are in any way acquainted with Library Science could tell you. The whole operation must benefit from streamlined reorganization. Despite the fact that the employees are doing their best to help and serve the student the system within which they are operating is innefficient and cumbersome. The Xerox service of library material might alleviate the problem of certain people with warped and demented minds from razor-blading out pertinent pages of books. Certainly these suggestions are not exhaustive.

The massive amounts that are spent on Physical Plant operations and the Building Fund could be better allocated in improving the facilities that we already have. Certainly hundreds of thousands of dollars in capital are wasted when the two main libraries are allowed to sink to the pitiful standard one finds them in today.

Hugh Balloch
U1

On education as a charity

To the editor:

It is difficult for me to understand what people expect out of our educational system. They surely don't expect it to produce people who are critical—at least of our economic system, our ethics, our major religions—which doesn't leave one very much, if anything to be critical of. After all, once one has gotten rid of the 'Commies and religious kooks' there aren't very many critical people left at all.

If they expect it to give people a joy in learning, they haven't met very many students, heard them talk about their boring teachers, seen them cram up for tests, or seen how unhappy most of them are. If they want an educational system to give students only a technical education, then the B.A. programmes in our colleges should be gotten rid of since such programmes are nontechnical (though why they should want to produce more technicians, when we can't even use all those we now have, is beyond me).

Perhaps, they only would like it to teach people 'reading, writing, and arithmetic' though why it is then necessary for students to have more than four years of schooling is too complicated for my simple mind to comprehend. And as for going to college to become businessmen... Did Henry Ford or Andrew Carnegie? No. the best way to teach them to become businessmen is to kick them out of college, allowing them to only have two dollars to their name and seeing whether they can make their first million by the time they're thirty. If they can't then they fail their B.A.

I realize, of course, that our educational system is meant to cut down on unemployment by taking students off the labour market and by helping to give teachers and administrators jobs. And as a future teacher, I here wish to thank the public for such charity. I would, however, wish that the public were a little bit more realistic about what they expect a charity like our educational system to do. Now if they expected colleges, with their large campuses, to give city kids a chance to see green spaces, and that was really all they expected, I would not only look upon such a goal as noble but also look upon it as being very realistic. But no, they actually want it to do things like giving people a joy in learning and creating businessmen. And here, I must say truthfully, that even though some of my best friends are people, I find people very stupid.

Robert Feinstein

ADDENDUM

The address of the Montreal Labour Committee's Office was left off their letter yesterday. It is P.O. Box 575, Snowdon Post Office, Montreal, Their telephone number is 737-5895. The number of their national office is (212) 279-5190.

Postal code: bad deal for workers

Adapted from the Varsity

The Canada Post office wants Canadians to start using the new postal code, but the postal workers have other ideas.

The Canadian Union of Postal Workers (CUPW), representing inside postal workers, wants the public to boycott the new postal codes until post office officials shelve current plans which the union fears will lead to wage stagnation.

The six-digital codes fit into the post office's multi-million dollar mechanization scheme allegedly designed to speed mail service.

The post office purchased $110 million in sorting equipment, much of it from International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. (ITT) and the new codes are necessary to make it operational. Figures are not known on the cost of the massive building programme across the country to house the new machines.

Under the system, hundreds of postal workers will be declared "coders". They will sit at a keyboard and punch a signal on every piece of mail they handle.

After being assigned the signal, the mail will be automatically sorted.

The post office management has made a written commitment to the workers that no postal worker will lose his/her job or be reclassified into a lower rate of pay.

Post office information officer Jim Cowan claimed the new system will improve working conditions.

"The new plants will be quieter, cleaner, and have better rest areas," he said.

However, CUPW secretary-treasurer Art Harrison disagrees. He says the coders' job will be just as demanding as the manual sorters.

But the union's chief complaint is that the coders receive significantly less pay than they do as manual sorters. The post office has created a new lower pay classification to accommodate the coders.

If a worker is assigned a job where the normal rate is lower than his current rate, he would be frozen at his current salary until the rate for the classification had caught up.

"He could be deprived of any raise in pay for five or six years," said Harrison. "Although the commitment doesn't sound bad at first, you can see that it would be possible to be frozen at the same rate of pay for 10 years."

When the post officer introduced the mechanization system to the union during the contract negotiations in July 1972, the hourly rate for coders was set at $2.94, while the rate for manual sorters was $3.69. At the old rates former manual sorters would make $3.69, even if the post office employees received a 50 per cent an hour wage boost. The rate for coders would be $3.44 and former sorters could not expect any raise until the coders' rate exceeded $3.69 an hour.

Harrison appeared disheartened about the long-term prospects for postal workers, and expects almost every manual sorter to be reclassified as a coder.

"If the government gets away with the postal codes the way they're planning, our wage position will deteriorate," he said.

The Toronto CUPW local wanted to fight the mechanization when first introduced in July 1972 by shutting down the Ottawa post office, but it was over-ruled by CUPW national office. Now the union's national doesn't seem at all interested in organizing the boycott. Several locals have never heard of the boycott. However, the Ontario NDP is interested. "We have just started boycotting the postal codes," Ontario NDP organizer Michael Lewis said last week.

Harrison said the CUPW national leadership is trying to negotiate a settlement with the postal officials quietly, but the issue may become a factor in the next contract negotiations.

Currently the codes are operational only in Ottawa. If mail is addressed to any other location, using the code now, it is a waste of ink.

Meanwhile, the post office plans an extensive television advertising campaign next month. Officials refuse to say how successful their efforts have been so far, but householders across the country have received two leaflets already from the Post Office, and have been informed of their own postal codes.

The post office wants the new coding system to be fully operational by January 1st, 1975, and expect to begin testing the equipment this August.

The Middle East standoff— "peace" at whose price?

by Rezeq Faraj

On October 22, 1973, the United States and the Soviet Union co-sponsored United Nations resolution 338, calling for an immediate halt to hostilities in the Middle East and for the beginning of peace negotiations. The peace settlement was to be based on the provisions stated in UN resolution 242 of November, 1967.

Resolution 242 called for Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied during the 1967 war, followed by recognition of the right of all states in the region to full sovereignty in pre-1967 "secure boundaries."

Israel's intransigence, arrogance, and dependence on its military power to maintain her 1967 boundaries, along with the tacit approval of the U.S., made the execution of resolution 242 impossible. Instead, Israel adopted a series of policies in the occupied lands which would ultimately lead to their annexation. This move has been repeatedly condemned by the international community.

What follows is an analysis of the October War and the peace conferences following.

To the Arab soldiers — Egyptians, Syrians, Palestinians, and others, who fought fierce battles with unprecedented commitment; and to the Arab masses, who stood uncompromisingly behind the fighters in the battlefields, the October 1973 War in the Middle East was a struggle for liberation.

The acceptance of the ceasefire resolution, and the participation in

the Geneva peace conference by certain Arab regimes at a time when Israeli occupation forces still control more Arab lands than they had prior to October 6, 1967, clearly represents a setback for the Arab people.

October War objectives

For some Arab regimes, the October War had a definite object. For them, the war was not a war for liberation of Arab lands nor for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians. For them, it was no more than an attempt to shift attention away from the central issues of the Middle East conflict and an attempt to speed up the possibility for a diplomatic settlement in the region.

Both Israel and the reactionary Arab regimes realized that a protracted peoples' war would have adverse affects for them. Israel would be unable to withstand a long war. Such a war would cripple its economy, drain its limited human resources, and sap the morale and self-confidence of its people. The reactionary Arab regimes also feared a long people's war, which would create revolutionary conditions in their countries. This fear of a long people's war compelled Israel and the reactionary Arab regimes to end the fighting as quickly as possible and to seek a final peace settlement.

U.S. Objectives

If one is to comprehend the Geneva negotiations, one has to understand the objectives of the U.S. in the Middle East. Also, one has to study the possible implications of a settlement on the political situation in the region.

The U.S. wants to keep its image as the only force capable of exerting pressure on Israel, and of being diplomatically capable of achieving a settlement in the area.

The talks at Kilometer 101 on the withdrawal of troops and the actual agreement that followed as a result of American initiative, has foreshadowed the inevitability of U.S. intervention in any future Israel-Arab agreement.

The United States tried to keep the Soviet Union out of negotiations as much as possible. Thus, it minimized the importance and influence of countries like Iraq and Syria, that are on friendly terms with the U.S.S.R. It curtailed what was left of Soviet influence on Egypt.

The U.S. is moving towards neutralizing and possibly eliminating the only force capable of upsetting its efforts to reach a convenient settlement in the area. This force is the Palestinian resistance.

This anti-Palestinian resistance policy is an important element in U.S. policies aimed at maintaining

regimes friendly to the U.S., like Jordan and Lebanon. Also, it is part of the U.S.'s contribution to the preservation of Israel's security.

These efforts are all intended to pave the way for U.S. economic domination of the Middle East. Above all, the U.S. aims to secure full control over the natural resources in the area, especially oil. By securing a regular flow of energy, it can then exert pressure on Europe and Japan to obtain a favourable balance of payments. A politically favourable settlement would lead to U.S. exploitation of the human resources of the region as a potential market for American manufactured goods and investments, too.

Already big steps have been taken in that direction — construction of the Suez—Alexandria oil pipeline, the widening of the Suez Canal and other grandiose reconstruction projects.

Israel's role in U.S. planning

Within the context of U.S. policy planning in the Middle East, Israel's role is that of an outpost of imperialism on the important axis between Africa and Asia. Since its existence, Israel has played this role and the U.S. has been willing to maintain Israel at any cost. (As Nixon informed the Arab ambassadors in Washington recently, Israel would be supported even at the risk of a war with the Soviet Union.)

How can one claim that the U.S. is seeking a just peace in the Middle East when it has just sent a 2.2 billion grant to Israel during the recent war?

Negotiations

To judge the probability of a peace settlement through negotiation, the aims and nature of the parties involved must first be considered.

For Israel, negotiations are simply one of many means to achieve the objectives it desires.

Israel is in the fullest meaning of the word: colonialist. Its ideological basis is Zionism, a European colonialist movement founded in the late eighteenth century.

Zionism was authored by Austrian-born Theodore Herzl, and was passed from the colonialist Lord Balfour and the infamous declaration that bears his name. It was passed from Chaim Weitzman, to David Ben Gurion, to the present Israeli leaders—Golda Meir, Abba Eban, Moshe Dayan, et al. These peoples' declarations and actions confirm the colonialist European mentality that has dominated the military and political development of Israel, since the earliest Zionist colonies in Palestine up to the present day.

The changing map of the Middle East in the last 25 years shows the expansionist character of the colonialist settler state — Israel.

According to Israel's leaders:

"The rebirth of the Jewish people during the 20th century presents two tendencies; the colonization and annexation of frontiers." (Moshe Dayan)

"The state of Israel is on one part of the land of Israel. Its borders will be extended wherever Israel's army reaches." (David Ben Gurion)

Israeli leaders have also made it clear what they intend to do with occupied Arab territories:

"Sharm el Sheikh will not be restituted to Egypt, it will become a tourist city." (Moshe Kol)

"The Golan Heights constitute an integral part of Israel... I prefer Sharm el Sheikh without peace than peace without Sharm el Sheikh." (Moshe Dayan)

"Even if a peace treaty is signed between the Arabs and Israel, the Israeli forces will never withdraw from Jerusalem, the Golan Heights, Gaza, and Sharm el Sheikh." (Golda Meir)

If Israel is unwilling to withdraw from all Arab territories and it will not accept the full rights to self-determination for the Palestinian people, what is the purpose of negotiating with it?

So far, negotiations have proved advantageous to the Israelis: In return for abandoning an awkward military position, Israel obtained the return of its prisoners. The partial demobilization of the Israeli army will permit the Israeli economy to function normally again, after disastrous losses and paralysis. The negotiations will also enable Israel to exert further military pressure on Syria, which is reluctant to give concessions to Israel, and to bring Syria to a negotiated settlement similar to the one concluded with Egypt.

As shown by the latest agreement signed at Kilometer 101, Egypt has become powerless to exert any political or military pressure on Israel, to force her to give real concessions to the Arab peoples.

Israel's military position in the Sinai, however, has greatly improved. The agreement offers the ideal conditions for a return to the no-war-no-peace situation that existed prior to October 1973.

Most important, the participation of Arab countries in negotiations with Israel and in the partial agreements that might follow, will ultimately result in the illusion that negotiations, and not real armed struggle, can force concessions from Israel.

The contrary is true. Israel does not give concessions unless it is unable to do otherwise. Prior to the October War, Israel was obstinate, asking for the highest prices for insignificant concessions.

It was only force, and not U.S. intervention, or Arab agility at the negotiation table, or an Israeli change of heart, that triggered agreement at Kilometer 101.

The war of liberation is the only guarantee that Arab lands will return to their lawful owners and that Palestinian rights will be restored. This is the lesson to be learned from the October War.

Rezeq Faraj is president of the Quebec-Palestine Association.

what's what

JEWISH FREE UNIVERSITY

The Jewish Free University is a community university open to every one, regardless of religion or religiosity. Our goals are to study Jewish experience and heritage in a program that is informally structured and allows the participants to determine the content and orientation of the various courses with the resource person.

Our next semester begins the week of Jan. 28. Courses are being offered on a wide variety of topics. For information and registration write or visit the J.F.U. office at 3460 Stanley St. Montreal H3A 1R8, or phone us at 845-6756 or 845-9171.

PHOTOGRAPHY EXHIBITION

McGill photographers are invited to submit mounted or unmounted prints for an exhibition to be held Feb. 11-16 in the Student Union. Bring your best work to the Students' Society Box Office on the first floor of the Union and leave your name and phone number. For more information call Chris Selin at 844-0444 or Vito Magistrale at 322-7766. Deadline for submissions is Monday, Feb. 4.

MALAYSIAN SINGAPORE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

A Chinese New Year dinner will be held in Tai Sun Restaurant, 7 p.m. on Friday, Jan. 25, 1974 and a dance in the Secretary's apartment. Tickets available from executives or call Lek, 288-3631 and Mike, 849-9724. Come and celebrate the Chinese New Year with us. ($3.50 for member, $4.00 for non-member)

FENCING CLUB

Club Members will commence practicing at the regular time on Tuesday, January 22. Beginners classes will start January 29 at 6:30 p.m.

WOMEN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE BADMINTON

Tryouts for the Women's Intercollegiate Badiminton Team. Come any time between 3 and 5 p.m. Tues. and Thurs. Currie Gym. For information call Darlene, 845-2358.

McGILL FOR FARMWORKERS COMMITTEE

An extremely important review meeting will be held on Wednesday January 23, from 5:30 to 7 p.m. in Union 123-124.

POLISH CLUB

Polish Club meeting tomorrow in Union Bldg. room 307. If you want to find out about tickets for the Congress Ball, ski-trips, or discotheques, make a point of being there. That's Wednesday, January 23 at 5 p.m. See you there.

A.S.U.S. FILM SERIES

We will be opening up the second half of our season with the film classic "Animal Crackers" starring the Marx Brothers. Palmer Howard Theatre (McIntyre 522). This afternoon at 4 p.m. Admission is still only 50 cents.

AUDITIONS

Casting for the one act play by Jean. Anouilh "Augustus." Backstage technicians needed also. Sandwich theatre, Wednesday 23 to Friday 25, from 12:30 to 1:30 p.m. and from 4 to 6 p.m. or by appointment.

WINTER CARNIVAL

There will be an **important** meeting for all those who signed up to work on the Winter Carnival on Wednesday January 23 at 1 p.m. in room B-24 of the Union. Any new volunteers are welcome. All heads of committees, please drop by the office on Monday or Tuesday. **Important!!**

AIESEC

Meeting Wednesday January 23 at 5 p.m. Samuel Bronfman Building, room 476. All members should attend.

CHINESE ENGINEERING UNDERGRADUATE SOCIETY

In celebration of the Chinese New Year, a gathering, featuring performances and a film show, will be held in the Union Ballroom on Wednesday January 30, tickets available from executives. A limited number of tickets will also be available at the door.

A.S.U.S. OFFICE HOURS

The Arts and Science Undergraduate Society will have regular office hours this term. A representative from the A.S.U.S. executive will be available to discuss any subject from 12-2 p.m. every school day in B41, Union basement. Phone numbers of all representatives will be listed on the door; feel free to call us.

LEGAL AID

Monday to Friday, 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. Union 412.

Buy Your '73-'74 Student Directories

On Sale Now for 60 cents At the McGILL BOOKSTORE 1001 Sherbrooke St. [Bronfman Bldg.]

Women's athletics

INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM
REGISTRATIONS
FOR SECOND TERM

I. AQUATICS CLASSES for Women Students
AT WESTON POOL
Register by attending class of your choice.
STARTING THUR. JANUARY 24 for *one* week.

II. WED. & THURS. JANUARY 23 & 24
10 a.m. — 4 p.m.
Room C20, Currie Gym.
Classes for Women Students in
Badminton Squash
Skiing Tennis
Lunch Hour Fitness Program
Classes for both Men & Women Students
Dance Skating
Beginners Fencing

OBTAIN INFORMATION PAMPHLET at

Women's Athletics Offices, Currie Gym & Weston Pool.

classifieds

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 10 am to 5 pm. Ads received by noon appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions—$3.00 maximum 20 words. 15 cents per extra word.

FOR SALE

Urgent — leaving country — t.v. $25.00, big wood desk $15.00, guitar — takemine — $90.00, couch $5.00, plush rocker $5.00...etc. Michael 731-9728, Elsie 273-6965.

WANTED

Downtown highrise apartment, quiet, fully furnished to share, bargain rent. Also interested in English conversation in return for French conversation. 933-1203.

Echangerais conversation francaise (avec un(e) Espangnol(e) ou Latin(e) d'Amérique) pour conversation espagnole. Soir 849-2541.

Babysitter wanted for Tues. & Thurs. afternoons for 6 month old baby. Close to campus. Call 845-8983.

Wanted home for free adorable kittens. Litter trained. Call 849-6756.

HOUSING

Wanted — female student to share 3½ furnished apt. next to McGill — Call evenings — 288-4512.

Sublet until September 30, renewable if desired, 4 bedroom house, immediate occupancy, close to McGill, partly furnished, garden, parking, $150 a month, call 849-6756.

Furnished 1½ apt. for rent & garage available Feb. 1 on Pr. Arthur near University. Call 843-5339 or 842-7061.

Woman urgently needs inexpensive place to live. Would share with one or more people. Telephone Susan at 484-3798.

Furnished room to sublet. Now through April. Cooking, frig, TV, close to school. Student atmosphere. Low rent. Call Tom 617-326-7260.

Female student wanted to share apartment on Stanley. Own bedroom. 3 minutes from campus. Call 849-1813 evenings.

TYPING

Typing lecture notes, term papers, resumes, copy work, same day service. 733-3272.

Typing - call Dorothy. 364-1363.

Typing, pick-up and deliver, McGill campus. Call Trudi 748-7648.

"Theses, manuscripts, essays, reports, neatly typewritten. Bilingual. Moderate rates. Call 489-4198."

Need your typing done by an experienced typist? Ste-Famille. Please call 288-6974 evenings. 65 cents per page.

PERSONAL

Problem? Feel you need to rap with a rabbi? Call Israel Housman 341-3580.

Interested in forming a Jewish graduate students association? Call Jack 845-9171.

ENTERTAINMENT

Start the year off right with some great movies: Wednesday, Leacock 132 7:30, For a Few Dollars More & Hara Kiri. Double feature 75 cents.

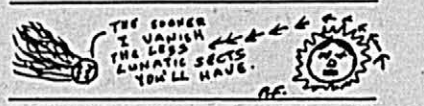
MISCELLANEOUS

Moving! Graduate student with truck appreciates work, professionalism guaranteed, move anything, low, low rates. Tim 481-6385.

M.O.C. ski trip to Sutton. Sunday, Jan 27, leaving Roddick at 7:00 AM. Bus, tow, lessons $9.50 members, $10.50 non-members, at Union Box Office until Friday 3:30 p.m.

MSEA is offering the following courses this term: Hypnotism and Self-Relaxation, Oral Communications and Speech Preparation, Bartending, Practical French Conversation. Registration begins February 4. Information 392-3094.

Are you Jewish and living in a University residence and are interested in organizing FRIDAY NIGHT meals together? Call Jack 845-9171.



SIR ARTHUR CURRIE GYMNASIUM SUNDAY OPENING OF FACILITIES

The Gymnasium complex will open on Sundays for a six week period commencing Sunday, January 27 to Sunday, March 3- inclusive. Hours of operation will be 12 noon to 5 p.m. All facilities will be available on a recreation basis only.

McGILL MEN'S INTRAMURALS

INTRAMURAL BROOMBALL

Entries are now being accepted for the 1974 McGill Intramural Broomball league. Games will be played on the Lower Campus rinks Monday through Friday at 12:00, 1:00, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, and 7:00 p.m.

This is a faculty league, and all male students on a team must be registered in the same faculty. All team entries must be accompanied by a $10.00 deposit. *Entries close Friday, January 25.*

REFEREES are urgently needed for the Broomball league. If you have any experience contact the Intramural Office in the Currie Gym.

Hockey: Quebec's tarnished dream

By PAUL HOCH

"Hockey has been one of the most positive building blocks of French Canadian life," the old story goes. "It has brought them fame and fortune, given them heroes to identify with, has thereby helped to unite the French as a people and probably intensified the pressures toward Québec separatism in the process." But, if hockey has united French Canadians, behind what has it united them?

The Montréal Canadians, for decades-the main focus of this rabid French nationalism, have always been owned by Anglophone Canadians. Try as they might, few Québécois could ever mistake such men as Senator Hartland Molson or Seagram's Sam Bronfman of being French patriots. Moreover, although the Montreal team has been totally dominated over the years by its Francophone Hockey heroes, the team still goes by the name 'Canadians' (in French ads, 'Canadiens'), not 'Québécois.'

Then too the word 'national' in the title National Hockey League has never been entirely clear even to English Canadians, since the league is about five-sixths owned by US millionaires and plays five sixths of its games in American cities. However, French Canadians can supposedly rejoice that the league headquarters has always been in Montréal.

Obvious reasons for this are that many of the top hockey gladiators have always been French, and the almost wholly Canadian labor pool for the NHL's shows is easier to control out of a Canadian head office. But most important, according to league commissioner Clarence Campbell, a Canadian city provides what he calls a "hospitable climate." This includes, as the patriotically explained, protection from "harassment in the US by various types of Congressional or legislative investigations and so on." The words "so on," according to the Last Post's Nick Auf der Maur, "refers to US anti-trust laws which forbid monopolies."

Furthermore, as one looks at the top personnel of the Canadian extensions of the NHL, one sees an English Canadian commissioner, English Canadian owners, and even an English Canadian head of the players' association (the president of the Ontario Tory party, no less!). The French might be forgiven if, in the light of these facts, they saw their players as part of a new kind of plantation system: American and English Canadian owners at the top and their French hockey heroes at the bottom.

Nevertheless, you say, some of those French Canadian hockey slaves have managed to make themselves a lot of bread. (This applies also to their English Canadian owners, who have not only made far more bread, but have sustained far fewer injuries.) While a few hundred French Canadian players have managed to make themselves sometimes quite healthy livings out of pro hockey, if one looks at the balance of payments as a whole in Montreal, over the past two decades approximately $10,000,000 has been transferred out of the pockets of French Canadian fans and into the pockets of the Molsons and Bronfmans. Montreal's French community certainly won't get rich this way.

But at least it gives them something to look up to, you say? And, it's quite true, that all around Montreal, and Québec generally, there are literally hundreds of thousands of French kids beating each other up to climb the golden ladder that leads to a pro hockey career. The problem is that, at best, only a few hundred will ever make it. For every one who does make it, perhaps 10,000 others will have pretty much wasted their time and often neglected their educations chasing an unreachable dream. Thus, for these kids the channelling of Québécois into pro hockey's penny world of dreams will have helped to perpetuate an inequitable system.

Anyway, those who don't make it can become good hockey fans, cheering on their Francophone heroes. Though pro hockey may have provided an arena in which the French fans could vicariously act out their aggressions against English Canadians by cheering on "their side" and booing les Anglais, it certainly did nothing to deal with the actual grievances that caused such aggressions.

Indeed the average French hockey fan wastes so much time and energy worrying about the exploits of his heroes that he has little time to deal with his own exploitation in his own factory and community. Hence, the gladiator matches of modern professional hockey have become basically a new kind of bread and circuses for the French working population (and the English one too). The passive consumption of hockey spectacles has, basically, helped to teach the fans a passive, consumption-oriented approach to life generally. Hockey fans are unlikely to be found leading revolutions.

It is indeed remarkable how thoroughly and efficiently the French Canadian population has been channelled into hockey, a sport where aspiring professional cattle are bought up for life in their mid-teens and where few, if any, manage to get a university education. One sees few, if any, French Canadians in pro football, a sport requiring a four year apprenticeship on the university farm team. One also sees few, if any, French Canadians in the Olympic sports (track and field, swimming, etc.) and one wonders what Montreal's Francophone population will be getting for their money in Mayor Drapeau's version of the 1976 Games.

Like the blacks in heavy weight boxing champ Jack Johnson's day, they are permitted to cheer for their own group's leading gladiators. But what does this really get them?

Paul Hoch, a humanities lecturer at Dawson College, is the author of Rip Off the Big Game, a study of the political and social aspects of sport.

today

Chaplaincy Service:
Sorry, but Father Berrigan's talk, 3 p.m. in Union Ballroom, has been cancelled.

Murder at McGill:
Information and registration at the Union Box Office.

Worker Support Committee:
First meeting this semester, important planning for labour study program. 6 p.m. Union 307.

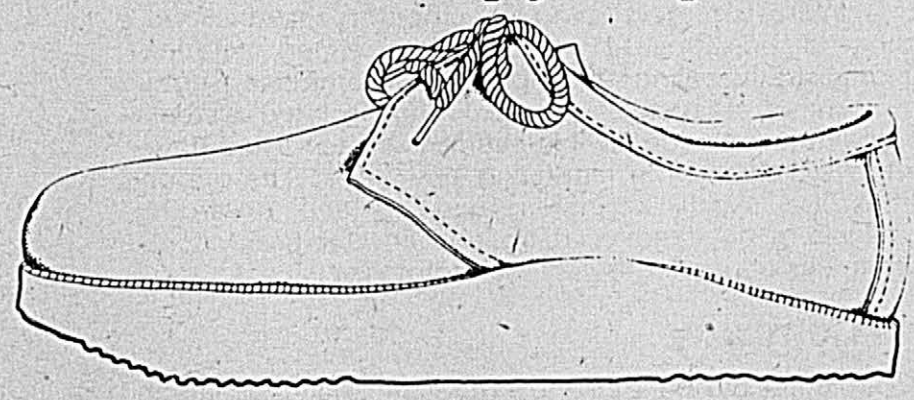
A.S.U.S. Film Series:
"Animal Crackers" with the Marx Brothers. 4 p.m. Palmer Howard Theatre (McIntyre 522).

Fencing Club:
First meeting of term 7:30 p.m., Currie gym. All welcome.

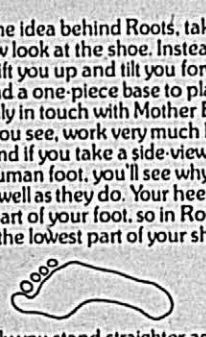
Women's Intercollegiate Badminton:
Team tryouts today 3 to 5:30 p.m. Currie Gym.

S.C.M. Yellow Door:
12-2 p.m. Mon. - Fri., 45 cents for all you can eat. Alymer above Prince Arthur, 392-4947.

How Roots give your feet a good feeling, then send it up your spine.



To see the idea behind Roots, take a side-view look at the shoe. Instead of a heel to lift you up and tilt you forward, you'll find a one-piece base to plant you firmly in touch with Mother Earth. Roots, you see, work very much like roots. And if you take a side-view look at the human foot, you'll see why they work as well as they do. Your heel is the lowest part of your foot, so in Roots it sits in the lowest part of your shoe.



Suddenly you stand straighter as additional muscles in the back of your legs and the small of your back spring to life to help hold you up and move you around. Now consider that recess in your sole called the arch. If you spend a good deal of time on your feet, unsupported arches can sag and may fall out of shape altogether. (This is why in those pre-cruiser days a policeman was known as a flatfoot.) To help prevent your arches from falling, Roots are contoured to support them. There's a smaller recess between the balls of your feet which Roots will take care of as well.

roots
NATURAL FOOTWEAR
2065 Bishop Street
(opposite from S.G.W.U.)

Near the front, you'll notice the sole is curved like a rocker. In normal walking, your weight lands first on your heel, shifts along the outer side of your foot, then diagonally across to your big toe which springs you off on your next step. The rocker idea simply makes that transfer of weight a little easier, which makes each step a little less tiring.

All told, Roots bring a good, natural feeling to man's somewhat un-natural custom of treading hard floors and city sidewalks. Roots are designed and made in Canada; and at the heart of our production are two generations of cobblers (a father and three sons) who cling to the premise that good quality footwear must still be made largely by hand. The way we feel about making Roots has a lot to do with the way you'll feel wearing them.

City feet need Roots.

LOOKING FOR A COMPANY WITH ROOM AT THE TOP? COMPUTEL'S GOT IT.

The Career Opportunity

Computel is a dynamic young company which pioneered the whole concept of remote access computer services in Canada. We are seeking to augment our people resources by employing a select number of graduates in the science and applied science disciplines for training and development in all aspects of the computing services field. Candidates interested in exploring this opportunity should expect to graduate in 1974 in computer science, mathematics, physics, chemistry, or engineering in the top 10% of their class. They need not have extensive computer oriented training, though background of this kind would obviously be an asset. They should, however, have a real interest in developing a computer based career, leading to positions of responsibility, either technical or administrative, in the management of large scale computer centres, in systems programming, in large systems design, in nation-wide on-line business systems and time-sharing systems, or in marketing and sales. The opportunities are clearly unlimited, exciting and rewarding for people of outstanding ability and an ambition to progress in this particular field of technology.

The Company

Computel Systems Ltd. is a publicly owned Canadian company headquartered in Ottawa with branch offices in Toronto and Montreal. In January, 1971, it acquired a wholly owned subsidiary, Information Systems Design in Oakland, California. Since the company's inception in 1967, Computel has provided computing services in both the public and private sectors in Canada and the United States.

A rapidly expanding company, Computel's Head Office in Ottawa maintains one of the largest assemblies of data processing power in Canada. Computer hardware in the Ottawa centre includes a Univac 1108, an IBM 360/65 and an IBM 370/165 soon to be replaced by an IBM 370/168 computer with its 'virtual storage' operating system.

The Training Program

Selected candiates will be given a thorough and professionally directed training course, with both theoretical and practical instruction, in all phases of computing expertise. The course will include:—

Computer Operations: training in the operation of printers, card readers, tape and disk drives, data control techniques, card handling practices and printer out-put control; instruction in tape library management, computer maintenance of large-scale, multi-hardware systems, computer communications, console operation, remote batch terminal operation, and computer centre environment requirements.

Systems Programming: Manufacturers' supplied courses at Canadian or U.S. centres on the features of IBM and Univac system control programs such as OS, VS, TSO, Exec VIII, TIP and DMS 1100, as well as such high level languages as FORTRAN and COBOL.

Applications Programs: training in such applications as Data Base Management Systems, mathematical sub-routines, MARK IV, and TOTAL.

Marketing and Sales: outside sales training course, and direct field exposure to the computer services marketplace.

Upon completion of the course, candidates will be assigned to regular positions, as indicated by personal abilities and preferences, in computer centre management, systems programming, applications programming, or marketing and sales. Opportunities for further growth and advancement will be open to all career personnel on the basis of ability and performance.

Salary and Benefits

Computel offers a better than average starting salary and generous fringe benefits. Salaries are regularly reviewed and adjusted for both cost of living and merit.

Recruiting Procedure

Interested candidates should send letters of application and complete resumes, including academic class standing no later than February 1, 1974 to Mr. R.T. Lane, Executive Vice President, Administration, Computel Systems Ltd., 1200 St. Laurent Blvd., Ottawa, Ontario, K1K 3B8. All applications will be acknowledged, and those selected for interview so notified, prior to the arrival of the recruiting team on campus.